

**LAM DONG FOODS JOINT STOCK COMPANY**  
**31 Ngo Van So, Ward Lam Vien - Da Lat, Lam Dong**  
**Province**

**Tax number: 5 8 0 0 4 0 8 2 4 5**

**FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**QUARTER 4/2025**



## BALANCE SHEET

Q4 2025


Items	Code	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>A- CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>126.231.310.755</b>	<b>133.215.969.960</b>
<b>I. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>110</b>		<b>14.563.703.046</b>	<b>4.664.321.560</b>
1. Cash	111		14.563.703.046	4.664.321.560
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	-
<b>II. Short-term financial investments</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>51.217.233.785</b>	<b>61.346.165.292</b>
1. Trade securities	121		-	-
2. Provision for devaluation of trade securities	122		-	-
3. Investments to maturity	123		51.217.233.785	61.346.165.292
<b>III. Short-term accounts receivable</b>	<b>130</b>		<b>22.660.626.033</b>	<b>16.292.140.578</b>
1. Short-term trade accounts receivable	131		11.711.596.965	6.499.415.707
2. Short-term prepayments to suppliers	132		4.839.506.979	64.639.712
3. Short-term Internal receivables	133		-	-
4. Receivables under contractual construction progress	134		-	-
5. Short-term loan receivables	135		5.000.000.000	9.000.000.000
6. Other Short-term receivables	136		1.109.522.089	728.085.159
7. Provisions for bad short-term receivables	137		-	-
<b>IV. Inventories</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>37.347.070.467</b>	<b>48.575.374.013</b>
1. Inventories	141		37.347.070.467	48.575.374.013
2. Provisions for devaluation of inventories	149		-	-
<b>V. Other current assets</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>442.677.424</b>	<b>2.337.968.517</b>
1. Short-term prepaid expenses	151		2.283.229	1.471.005.282
2. VAT to be deducted	152		-	-
3. Taxes and other accounts receivable from the State	153		440.394.195	866.963.235
4. Government Repurchase Agreements	154		-	-
5. Other current assets	155		-	-
<b>B. LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>38.718.105.320</b>	<b>43.440.674.677</b>
<b>I. Long-term accounts receivables</b>	<b>210</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Long-term trade accounts receivable	211		-	-
2. Long-term loan receivables	212		-	-
3. Working capital provided to sub-units	213		-	-
4. Long-term Internal Receivables	214		-	-
5. Long-term loan receivables	215		-	-
6. Other long-term receivable	216		-	-
<b>II. Fixed Assets</b>	<b>220</b>		<b>35.588.740.228</b>	<b>40.095.773.639</b>
<b>1. Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>221</b>		<b>35.588.740.228</b>	<b>40.095.773.639</b>
- Cost	222		132.269.843.877	131.715.692.861
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(96.681.103.649)	(91.619.919.222)
<b>2. Finance lease fixed assets</b>	<b>224</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>3. Intangible fixed assets</b>	<b>227</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
- Cost	228		314.162.500	314.162.500
- Accumulated depreciation	229		(314.162.500)	(314.162.500)
<b>III. Investment property</b>	<b>230</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
- Cost	231		-	-
- Accumulated depreciation	232		-	-
<b>IV. Construction in progress</b>	<b>240</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Long-term work-in-process	241		-	-
<b>V. Long-term investments</b>	<b>250</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		-	-
2. Investments in associates and joint-ventures	252		-	-
3. Investments in equity of other entities	253		-	-
4. Provision for long-term investments	254		-	-
5. Held to maturity investments	255		-	-
<b>VI. Other long-term assets</b>	<b>260</b>		<b>3.129.365.092</b>	<b>3.344.901.038</b>
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261		3.129.365.092	3.344.901.038
2. Deferred income tax assets	262		-	-
3. Equipment, supplies replacement	263		-	-
4. Other long-term assets	268		-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>270</b>		<b>164.949.416.075</b>	<b>176.656.644.637</b>

# BALANCE SHEET

Q4 2025

Items	Code	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
<b>RESOURCES</b>			-	-
<b>C. LIABILITIES</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>7.337.723.485</b>	<b>4.744.697.370</b>
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>	<b>310</b>		<b>6.837.723.485</b>	<b>4.744.697.370</b>
1. Short-term trade accounts payables	311		1.745.508.174	939.190.880
2. Short-term advances from customers	312		-	289.968.400
3. Taxes and other payable to the State budget	313		4.048.818.291	2.199.107.902
4. Payable to employees	314		879.919.807	1.015.777.795
5. Short-term accrued expenses	315		-	-
6. Short-term internal payables	316		-	-
7. Payable according to construction contract plan progress	317		-	-
8. Short-term unearned revenue	318		-	-
9. Other short-term payables	319		86.633.245	164.808.425
10. Short-term loans and finance lease liabilities	320		-	-
11. Provision for short-term payables	321		-	-
12. Bonus, welfare fund	322		76.843.968	135.843.968
<b>II. Long-term liabilities</b>	<b>330</b>		<b>500.000.000</b>	-
1. Long-term trade payables	331		-	-
2. Long-term advances from customers	332		-	-
3. Long-term payable expenses	333		-	-
4. Internal payables for operating capital received	334		-	-
5. Long-term internal payables	335		-	-
6. Long-term unrealized revenue	336		-	-
7. Other Long-term payables	337		500.000.000	-
8. Long-term loans and finance lease liabilities	338		-	-
<b>B.OWNERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>157.611.692.590</b>	<b>171.911.947.267</b>
<b>I. Owners' equity</b>	<b>410</b>		<b>157.611.692.590</b>	<b>171.911.947.267</b>
1. Owners' capital	411		146.571.500.000	146.571.500.000
- Ordinary shares with voting rights	411a		146.571.500.000	146.571.500.000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	-
8. Development investment fund	418		-	-
9. Enterprise reorganization assistance fund	419		-	-
10. Other equity fund	420		-	-
11. Undistributed profit after tax	421		11.040.192.590	25.340.447.267
- Undistributed profit after tax brought forward	421a		3.354.722.267	24.844.026.283
- Undistributed profit after tax for the current period	421b		7.685.470.323	496.420.984
<b>II. Budget sources and other funds</b>	<b>430</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>440</b>		<b>164.949.416.075</b>	<b>176.656.644.637</b>

Chief accountant



Phan Anh Tu

17-th4-26

Authorized by the General Director  
Factory Director



Nguyễn Hong Duc



# INCOME STATEMENT

Q4 2025

Items	Code	Note	Q1-Current year	Q1-Previous year	Accum from beginning of year to the end of period (Current year)	Accum from beginning of year to the end of period (Previous year)
1. Revenue from sales of merchandises and services rendered	01		26.941.588.126	20.640.612.037	86.512.767.055	73.625.108.232
2. Revenue deductions	02		183.953.988	257.522.656	1.480.095.165	710.729.539
3. Net revenue from sales of merchandises and services rendered (10 = 01 - 02)	10		26.757.634.138	20.383.089.381	85.032.671.890	72.914.378.693
4. Costs of goods sold	11		22.939.883.950	18.433.384.698	73.284.555.723	62.438.188.159
5. Gross profit from sales of merchandises and services rendered (20=10-11)	20		3.817.750.188	1.949.704.683	11.748.116.167	10.476.190.534
6. Revenue from financing activity	21		1.420.625.849	1.718.782.555	3.531.848.070	2.507.910.829
7. Financial expenses	22		26.101.230	20.142.310	145.143.325	44.484.903
- Of which: Interest expense	23		-	-	-	-
8. Selling expenses	24		412.573.024	585.297.009	1.892.987.071	2.506.353.409
9. General administration expenses	25		1.352.706.571	2.029.335.345	6.634.910.814	9.538.871.031
10. Net profit from operating activity (30=20+(21-22) - (24+25))	30		3.446.995.212	1.033.712.574	6.606.923.027	894.392.020
11. Other income	31		1.323.292.770	209.164	1.326.071.648	422.729.978
12. Other expenses	32		49.094.700	42.000.000	247.524.352	789.376.933
13. Other profit (40=31-32)	40		1.274.198.070	(41.790.836)	1.078.547.296	(366.646.955)
14. Total accounting profit before tax (50=30+40)	50		4.721.193.282	991.921.738	7.685.470.323	527.745.065
15. Current corporate income tax expense	51		-	105.549.012	-	105.549.012
16. Deferred corporate income tax expense	52		-	-	-	-
17. Profit after corporate income tax (60=50-51-52)	60		4.721.193.282	886.372.726	7.685.470.323	422.196.053
18. Earnings per share(*)	61		322,11	60,47	524,35	28,80
19. Diluted earnings per share(*)	62		-	-	-	-

Chief accountant

*[Signature]*

Phan Anh Tu

17-th4-26

Authorized by the General Director  
Factory Director



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Direct method)  
Q4 2025

Items	Code	Note	Accum from the beginning of year to the end of period (Current year)	Accum from the beginning of year to the end of period (Previous year)
<b>I. Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
1. Income from sales of merchandises, services rendered	01		117.761.769.539	100.620.372.236
2. Payments to suppliers of merchandises and services	02		(68.598.850.646)	(62.063.892.983)
3. Payments to employees	03		(11.344.307.010)	(13.296.480.620)
4. Interest payment	04		-	-
5. Corporate income tax payment	05		-	-
6. Other income from operating activity	06		3.585.606.196	3.929.825.604
7. Other payments for operating activity	07		(25.163.498.603)	(33.464.672.185)
<b>Net cash inflows from operating activities</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>16.240.719.476</b>	<b>(4.274.847.948)</b>
<b>II. Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
1. Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(433.675.380)	43.099.921
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets /long-term assets	22		-	-
3. Loans given and purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23		(56.000.000.000)	(90.346.165.292)
4. Recovery of loans given and disposals of debt instruments of other entities	24		70.128.931.507	80.000.000.000
5. Investments into other entities	25		-	-
6. Withdrawals of investments in other entities	26		-	-
7. Interest income, dividend and distributed profit	27		1.986.547.665	1.980.621.941
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>15.681.803.792</b>	<b>(8.322.443.430)</b>
<b>III. Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
1. Cash received from owner's paid in capital	31		-	-
2. Cash paid for capital contributions return to owners and repurchase of issued shares	32		-	-
3. Current, non-current loans received	33		-	-
4. Payments for the principal	34		-	(160.000.000)
5. Payments of principal for financial lease liabilities	35		-	-
6. Dividends and profits paid to the owners	36		(21.985.725.000)	-
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>(21.985.725.000)</b>	<b>(160.000.000)</b>
<b>Net cash flows during the period (50 = 20+30+40)</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>9.936.798.268</b>	<b>(12.757.291.378)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	60		4.664.321.560	17.384.196.156
Effects of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates	61		(37.416.782)	37.416.782
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at ending of the period (70 = 50+60+61)</b>	<b>70</b>		<b>14.563.703.046</b>	<b>4.664.321.560</b>

Chief accountant



Phan Anh Tu

17-th4-26

Authorized by the General Director  
Factory Director



Nguyen Hong Duc



## **SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **Q4 2025**

#### **I. Enterprise Operating Characteristics**

##### **1. Capital Ownership Form**

**Lam Dong Foodstuffs Joint Stock Company** was established through the equitization of a State-Owned Enterprise (Lam Dong Foodstuffs Company) according to Decision No. 179/2003/QD-UB dated December 26, 2003 by the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province.

The Company operates under Business Registration Certificate with Enterprise Code 5800408245, first registered on January 05, 2004, with the 26th registration change on March 29, 2023, issued by the Lam Dong Province Department of Planning and Investment.

The Company officially listed its shares at Hanoi Stock Exchange Trading Center according to Decision 285/QD-TTGDHN dated October 18, 2007 by the State Securities Commission.

##### **2. Business Fields**

- Processing various types of alcohol, cashew nuts for export, and other agricultural food products.
- Commercial service business, tourism, financial investment.
- Cultivation and production of agricultural crops.

#### **II. Accounting Period, Currency Used in Accounting**

##### **1. Accounting Period**

The Company's accounting period starts from April 1st and ends on March 31st each year

##### **2. Currency Used in Accounting**

The currency used for accounting records is Vietnamese Dong (VND).

#### **III. Accounting Standards and Regime Applied**

##### **1. Accounting Regime Applied**

The Company applies the Vietnamese Accounting Law, Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Enterprise Accounting Regime issued under Decision No. 15/2006/QD-BTC dated March 20, 2006 by the Minister of Finance and accompanying guidance circulars for accounting regime modifications.

##### **2. Declaration of Compliance with Accounting Standards and Regime**

The Company has applied Vietnamese Accounting Standards.

##### **3. Accounting Book Form Applied**

The Company applies the computerized journal voucher form.

#### **IV. Applied Accounting Policies**

##### **1. Principles for Identifying Cash: Cash on hand, Bank deposits, Money in transit**

###### **1.1. Principles for Identifying Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents are short-term investments not exceeding 3 months that can be easily converted to cash and have minimal conversion risks from the purchase date at the reporting time.

###### **1.2. Principles and Methods for Foreign Currency Conversion**

Economic transactions arising in foreign currencies are converted to Vietnamese Dong at the actual transaction exchange rate at the transaction time. At year-end, monetary items with foreign currency origins are converted at the actual exchange rate published by the State Bank of Vietnam on the accounting period closing date.

Actual exchange rate differences arising in the period and exchange rate differences from reassessing monetary item balances at year-end are transferred to financial income or expenses for the financial year.

## SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Q4 2025

### 2. Inventory Accounting Policy

**2.1. Inventory Valuation Principle:** Inventories are valued at original cost. If the net realizable value is lower than the original cost, they are valued at the net realizable value. The original cost of inventories includes purchase costs, processing costs, and other directly related costs incurred to bring the inventories to their current location and condition

**2.2. Inventory Value Determination Method at Period-End:**

Inventory value at period-end is determined using the weighted average method.

**2.3. Inventory Accounting Method:** The Company applies the perpetual inventory tracking method.

**2.4. Inventory Impairment Provision:** Inventory impairment provision is established at year-end as the difference between the original inventory cost that exceeds its net realizable value.

### 3. Receivables Recognition Principles

**Nguyên tắc ghi nhận:** Accounts receivable from customers, prepayments to suppliers, internal receivables, receivables according to construction contract progress plans (if any), and other receivables at the reporting date, if

- Collection or payment term is under 1 year, classified as short-term assets
- Collection or payment term is over 1 year, classified as long-term assets

### 4. Fixed Asset Recognition and Depreciation Principles

**4.1. Recognition of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets**

Fixed assets are recognized at original cost. During use, fixed assets are recorded at original cost, accumulated depreciation, and remaining value.

**4.2. Depreciation Method for Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets:** Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. Estimated depreciation periods are as follows:

- |                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| - Buildings and structures       | 5 - 7 years |
| - Machinery and equipment        | 5 - 7 years |
| - Transportation vehicles        | 6 years     |
| - Management tools and equipment | 3 years     |

### 5. Trade Payables and Other Payables Recognition Principles

Payables to suppliers, internal payables, other payables, and loans at the reporting date are classified as:

- Short-term liabilities if payment term is under 1 year
- Long-term liabilities if payment term is over 1 year

Assets awaiting processing are classified as short-term liabilities

Deferred income tax is classified as long-term liability.

### 6. Financial Investment Recognition Principles

Other investments at the reporting date are classified as:

- "Cash equivalents" if recovery or maturity term is not over 3 months from the investment purchase date
- Short-term assets if capital recovery term is under 1 year or within one business cycle
- Long-term assets if capital recovery term is over 1 year or more than one business cycle

### 7. Prepaid Expenses Recognition Principles

Prepaid expenses only related to current financial year's business production costs are recognized as short-term prepaid expenses.

The following expenses incurred in the financial year are recorded as long-term prepaid expenses to be gradually allocated to business operation results:



## SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Q4 2025

- Expensive tools and supplies
- Development stage costs not meeting intangible fixed asset recognition conditions

Calculation and allocation of long-term prepaid expenses to production and business costs in each accounting period are based on the nature and extent of each expense type to choose appropriate allocation methods and criteria. Prepaid expenses are gradually allocated to production and business costs using the straight-line method.

#### 8. Accrued Expenses Recognition Principles

Expenses not yet incurred but accrued into production and business costs in the period to ensure that actual expenses do not cause sudden fluctuations in production and business costs, based on the principle of matching revenue and expenses. When these expenses actually occur, if there are differences from the accrued amount, accounting will make supplementary or reduced entries corresponding to the difference.

#### 9. Owners' Equity Principles

Owner investment capital is recognized according to the actual contributed capital by owners. After-tax profit is distributed according to the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting Resolution. Funds are allocated and used according to the Company's Charter.

#### 10. Revenue Recognition Principles

##### *10.1. Sales revenue is recognized when simultaneously satisfying the following conditions:*

- Most risks and benefits associated with product or goods ownership have been transferred to the buyer
- The Company no longer retains management rights to goods as the goods owner or goods control rights
- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined
- The Company has received or will receive economic benefits from the sales transaction
- Related transaction costs can be identified

##### *10.2. Service Provision Revenue*

Service provision revenue is recognized when the transaction result can be reliably determined. For services related to multiple periods, revenue is recognized in the period according to the completed work portion as of the Balance Sheet date. The service provision transaction result is determined when satisfying these conditions:

- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined
- There is potential to receive economic benefits from the service transaction
- The completed work portion can be identified as of the Balance Sheet date
- Transaction costs and costs to complete the service transaction can be identified

**10.3. Financial Operation Revenue:** Revenue from interest, royalties, dividends, shared profits, and other financial operation revenues are recognized when simultaneously satisfying two conditions:

- Economic benefits can be received from the transaction
- Revenue can be relatively certainly determined

#### 11. Financial Expense Recognition Principles

Expenses recognized as financial expenses include:

- Expenses or losses related to financial investment activities
- Borrowing and loan costs
- Exchange rate loss from transactions related to foreign currencies

These items are recorded at total occurrence in the period, without netting against financial operation revenue.



## SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Q4 2025

#### 12. Principles and methods for recording current corporate income tax expenses and deferred corporate income tax expenses

Current corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of taxable income and corporate income tax rate in the current year.

Deferred corporate income tax expense is determined on the basis of the deductible temporary difference, the taxable temporary difference and the corporate income tax rate.

#### V. Major Indicators for the Period

	31/03/2026	01/04/2025
	VND	VND
1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
- Cash on hand	47.835.577	191.726.450
- Cash in banks	14.515.867.469	4.472.595.110
- Cash equivalents	-	-
	<b>14.563.703.046</b>	<b>4.664.321.560</b>
2. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	51.217.233.785	61.346.165.292
3. SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES	11.711.596.965	6.499.415.707
4. SHORT-TERM PREPAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS	4.839.506.979	64.639.712
5. SHORT-TERM LOAN RECEIVABLE	5.000.000.000	9.000.000.000
6. OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES	1.109.522.089	728.085.159
7. INVENTORIES		
- Goods in transit	-	-
- Materials and supplies	18.172.858.523	18.913.929.992
- Tools	948.599.621	1.153.800.043
- Work in process	11.060.868.435	16.714.973.719
- Finished goods	6.263.281.498	10.818.300.493
- Merchandises	901.462.390	974.369.766
	<b>37.347.070.467</b>	<b>48.575.374.013</b>
8. PREPAID EXPENSES		
a) Short-term	2.283.229	1.471.005.282
b) Long-term	3.129.365.092	3.344.901.038
9. SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLES	1.745.508.174	939.190.880
10. SHORT-TERM ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS	-	289.968.400
11. TAXES AND OTHER PAYABLES TO THE STATE BUDGET	4.048.818.291	2.199.107.902
12. MUST PAY TO EMPLOYEES	879.919.807	1.015.777.795
13. OTHER SHORT-TERM PAYABLE	86.633.245	164.808.425

**SELECTED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**Q4 2025**

	Q4 2025	Q4 2024
	VND	VND
<b>14. TOTAL REVENUE FROM SALES OF MERCHANDISES AND SERVICES RENDERED</b>	<b>26.941.588.126</b>	<b>20.640.612.037</b>
<b>15. SALES DEDUCTIONS</b>	<b>183.953.988</b>	<b>257.522.656</b>
- Sales returns	183.953.988	257.522.656
<b>16. COSTS OF GOODS SOLD</b>	<b>22.939.883.950</b>	<b>18.433.384.698</b>
<b>17. REVENUE FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>	<b>1.420.625.849</b>	<b>1.718.782.555</b>
<b>18. FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>26.101.230</b>	<b>20.142.310</b>
<b>19. SELLING EXPENSES</b>	<b>412.573.024</b>	<b>585.297.009</b>
<b>20. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</b>	<b>1.352.706.571</b>	<b>2.029.335.345</b>
<b>21. OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>1.323.292.770</b>	<b>209.164</b>
<b>22. OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>49.094.700</b>	<b>42.000.000</b>
Current corporate income tax expense	-	105.549.012
Deferred corporate income tax expense	-	-
<b>23. PROFIT AFTER CORPORATE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>4.721.193.282</b>	<b>886.372.726</b>

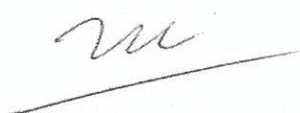
**VI. Significant events or transactions in the interim accounting period**  
No

**VII. Other information**

**VIII. Comparative data**

Financial report for the second Q4 2024.

Chief accountant



Phan Anh Tu

17-th4-26

Authorized by the General Director  
Factory Director



Nguyen Hong Duc



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The research was conducted in a laboratory setting, using a sample of 100 participants. The participants were divided into two groups, each receiving a different treatment. The first group received a placebo, while the second group received the active treatment. The results of the study showed that the active treatment was significantly more effective than the placebo.

The findings of this study have important implications for the treatment of the condition. They suggest that the active treatment should be used as the first-line treatment for patients with the condition. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and to explore the long-term effects of the treatment.

The study was limited by several factors, including the small sample size and the lack of a control group. Despite these limitations, the results of the study are promising and warrant further investigation.